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The feed should be in the center. I used a mfj swr analyser to set it.

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/*                      Gordon Couger                      */
/*      Biosystems & Agricultural Engineering              */
/*      Oklahoma State University                          */
/*      114 Ag Hall, Stillwater, OK 74074                  */
/* gcouger@olesun.agen.okstate.edu 405-744-9763 day 624-2855 evenings */
/*      I Speak only for myself and not for anyone else    */
```

Date: 27 Oct 1993 01:29:00 -0400
From: sdd.hp.com!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!
news.delphi.com!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Butternut Butterfly
To: ham-ant@ucsd.edu

joelf@csn.org (Joel F. Frederick) writes:

I have one, but wouldn't recommend it. I do seem to get good results with it, but it's a bear to put together and tune. If I had the bucks, I'd probably get a GAP instead.

Hope this helps,

Monte Olsen
N7FF0

>Any feed back on the Butternut Butterfly beam. I am considering that as a
>better option to the Dipole and Vertical for the 14 - 30 Mhz Bands.

>Thank You
>Joel -- KG0IL (was N0QLS)

Date: 28 Oct 93 00:38:25 GMT
From: mulvey!rich@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Calibrating a Radio Shack SWR/POWER meter
To: ham-ant@ucsd.edu

Natarajan Gurumoorthy (nat@kpc.com) wrote:
: Hi,
: I am in the process of tuning a homebrew 3 element Yagi for 20m.

: My friend loaned me the much maligned Radio Shack SWR/Power meter :-).
: Unfortunately he has misplaced the instruction booklet that came with
: the meter. Could someone post the instructions of calibrating the meter.
: The front panel has a meter 3 switches and a knob. The switches are
: 1. Power level 20/200/2000
: 2. Mode Power/Cal/SWR
: 3. Power Mode PEP/AVG

: The meter has power and swr markings on it. The SWR scale has
: marking starting from left at 1.0 to a red zone beyond the 3. At the
: end of the red zone is a red mark with "cal" on top of it.

: Folks can start your flamethrowers after the calibration instructions
: have been posted. I don't want to lose the signal in the noise :-) :-).

- o Set the FUNCTION switch to CAL
- o Set the RANGE switch to an appropriate setting.
- o Ignore the MODE switch.
- o Fire up your transmitter, and adjust the CALIBRATION knob so that the
needle rests on the rightmost line. (Labeled "cal" :-)
- o Set the FUNCTION switch to SWR.
- o Fire up again and read SWR.

- Rich

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Rich Mulvey
rich@mulvey.com

Amateur Radio: N2VDS
"Ignorance should be painful."

Rochester, NY

Date: 27 Oct 93 18:08:34 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!fc.hp.com!jayk@hplabs.hp.com
Subject: Feeding and matching Yagis
To: ham-ant@ucsd.edu

Tom Randolph (randolph@est.enet.dec.com) wrote:

: I was planning a hairpin match, but I'd need some
: sort of balun like the above to use that. I'll probably coil the coax to
: choke any RF coming down the shield.

A coil of coax is sometimes called 'a poor mans (persons?) balun'. Its
about as good as any other 1:1 balun. Should work fine with a hairpin.

73, Jay K0GU

Date: Wed, 27 Oct 93 19:30:56 GMT
From: btree!hale@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: J-Pole lobe (radiation pattern)
To: ham-ant@ucsd.edu

In article <2ah8lvINN6rl@abyss.West.Sun.COM> myers@cypress.West.Sun.COM writes:
>In article 26432@pony.Ingres.COM, garys@Ingres.COM (Gary Swiger) writes:
>>I have a couple of questions concerning j-pole antennas:
>>
>>1) How directional are they?
>>2) What is their radiation pattern (lobe)?
>>
>
>Ideally, a J-pole is an end-fed vertical half wave monopole.
>The bottom of the J is a quarter-wave balanced transmission line
>with an impedance of around 200 ohms, used to transform the rather
>high impedance of the end-fed half-wave to something around
>50 ohms.

A J-pole antenna consists of more than one driven element spaced closely to a reflector (the pole). A J antenna is a half wave long dipole fed by a 1/4 wave long matching section at the bottom.

The pattern from a J-pole is adjustable by moving the elements around the pole. If all of the elements are on the same side of the pole then the pattern is cardioid and has about a 3 DB gain over the omni case. The omni case is obtained by spacing the elements equally around the pole; if you have 4 elements then they would be spaced every 90 degrees. The pattern won't be exactly omni but it will be extremely close. In the cardioid case the main lobe is to the side of the pole where the elements are mounted.

The pattern from a J antenna is that of a half wave dipole; e.g., omnidirectional. The fact that it is being fed from one end has nothing to do with its radiation pattern or gain. Since it is a half wave dipole it has no gain relative to a dipole, even though the feed system adds to its length.

The above assumes that correct feeding techniques are applied. If some portion of the structure that isn't supposed to radiate does radiate then the pattern can do lots of bizarre things.

Bob Hale
...!hale@brooktree.com (preferred)

...!ucsd!btree!hale

Date: Wed, 27 Oct 1993 06:33:59 GMT
From: swrinde!emory!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!
vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!newsrelay.iastate.edu!news.iastate.edu!bwehr@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Need an outside dual-band antenna !!
To: ham-ant@ucsd.edu

-Brant

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Brant Wehr N0UTT	----	
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internet bwehr@iastate.edu	C	
	A	
Activities Director CARC	R	
	C	
Electrical Engineering	----	

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Brant
bwehr@iastate.edu

Date: Wed, 27 Oct 1993 04:08:49 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!nott!
cunews!freenet.carleton.ca!Freenet.carleton.ca!aj467@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: What's this cable?
To: ham-ant@ucsd.edu

In a previous article, dbraun@ilx049.intel.com (Doug Braun) says:

>Scrounging in the dump behind the local cable TV company,
>I found a chunk of coax. It's labeled only "T-10" (or maybe T-12

Just a guess ... but since t-10 is a standard for computer networking
communications ... maybe its just the communications cable for a computer
network ... the standards and impedance I don't know

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Bill VE3NJW, VE3NJW@VE3KYT.#EON.ON.CAN

Date: Thu, 28 Oct 1993 00:52:17 GMT

From: usc!yeshua.marcam.com!news.kei.com!ub!csn!teal.csn.org!

dfeldman@network.ucsd.edu

To: ham-ant@ucsd.edu

References <19930ct22.165908.10180@TorreyPinesCA.ncr.com>,

<19930ct23.154349.28417@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>

<19930ct25.195604.11343@TorreyPinesCA.ncr.com>

Subject : Re: SWR measurements are too good!

In article <19930ct25.195604.11343@TorreyPinesCA.ncr.com>

kevin@TorreyPinesCA.ncr.com (Kevin Sanders) writes:

>In article <19930ct23.154349.28417@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

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>>I think what you're going to find is that your two foot jumper is
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>>*defective*. It should not read 1.5:1 with the end open circuited.

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>Well, I guess I must admit I cheesed out on the jumper--it is one of those
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>Rat Shack pieces of coax with the crimped-on PL259s.  However my readings
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I replaced a 2M beam on my tower after high SWR problems (\$100 for the new beam, + feedline, time, hassle, etc....) and it turned out to be a failed coax jumper.

How do you spell:

A A A A A A A R G H?

73!

End of Ham-Ant Digest V93 #92
